XK^th YEAR.) THE (N°. 1509.)

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1774.

PARIS, *May* 13.

THE miniſters ſent, on Wedneſday laſt, the regiſters of their reſpective departments to the new king, according to cuſtom; but his majeſty ſent them back, ſignifying that inſtead of waiting the quarentine, he ſhould ſee them in council at the expiration of nine days.

LONDON.

WESTMINSTER, *May* 20. This day his majeſty came to the houſe of peers, and being in his royal robes ſeated on the throne, with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molineux, gentleman uſher of the black rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his majeſty to the houſe of commons, commanding their attendance in the houſe of peers: the commons being come thither accordingly, his majeſty was pleaſed to give the royal aſſent to

An act for better regulating the government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, in New-England.

And,

An act for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, in New-England.

May 21. On Wedneſday laſt lord North made a long able ſpeech on opening the contents of his budget; produced to the houſe great information concerning the ſtate of the French finances, which he ſaid had been chiefly held out to him by an honourable gentleman (Mr. Barre) as an object of terror of example, or reproach. His lordſhip then contraſted their increaſed debt, and arbitrary breaches of public faith, with the ſaving we had been able to make, notwithſtanding the expence of preparations for war in the years 1765 and 1770; he vindicated our preſent large eſtabliſhments on account of the precedent we had given to Europe, by the ſeizure of the French ſhips, before any formal declaration of war, which meaſure his lordſhip aſſured in a manner becoming the miniſter of a great nation. But on the ſubject of eſtabliſhment he was well perſuaded by oppoſition, that vigilance in the cabinet, regards any changes in the political hemiſphere, would be a better defence to this kingdom, than an expenſive armament in time of peace, which would produce debility in war. His lordſhip attacked all parties, but was particularly unmerciful to col. Barre, for ſome former animadverſions, although he acknowledged himſelf more partial to the œconomical opinions of that honourable gentleman now, as they approached nearer to his own. This conduct naturally drew upon the noble lord a number of aſſailants, whoſe weapons did not ſeem to make much impreſſion; but after the houſe and galleries had appeared ſatisfied with his defence, he was attacked on ſome points of his argument by governor Johnſtone, in a manner that left a very different impreſſion. Theſe were chiefly the meaſures reſpecting the Eaſt-India company, the tax of four and a half per cent. on the new acquired iſlands by royal prerogative, and the mode propoſed for paying off one million of the national debt. That gentleman at the ſame time declared, he always had the greateſt reſpect for the abilities of the noble lord, which had been more confirmed on that day; but with regard to the Eaſt-India company, and the other points he took notice of, the very operations of a French financier, which his lordſhip had deſcribed in a manner ſuperior to any he could uſe, reverted directly upon himſelf.

The houſe of commons attacked a parſon violently in 1770, and ruined the whig miniſtry. At that time religion was the univerſal cry of the nation: at preſent trade is the hinge on which all turns; and there is as enthuſiaſtic a fondneſs for trade, America, and money that comes from thence, as there was in 1710 for the church. But we ſhall feel at the general election, which is now near, the danger of attacking trade.

The troops, fleet, and other expences incurred by the violent meaſures taken with reſpect to America, will occaſion ſuch expences, that it will be neceſſary to make a ſhort prorogation; this will make another ſeſſion, in which a million more may be granted on the land-tax, which grant may paſs, and the ſecond ſeſſion be over, before the end of July.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from France, by which we learn, that after the death of the late king, all the princes and princeſſes of the blood paid their homage to king Louis XVI. and to the queen. After which all the royal family left but for Choiſy, and went into deep mourning on Sunday laſt.

During the debates in the upper aſſembly, on the ſecond reading of the bill for the more impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in Maſſachuſetts Bay, the duke of Richmond was very ſevere on lord Rochford, on account of his change of principles ſince his proteſting againſt the ſtamp-act. His lordſhip at firſt did not recollect the circumſtance; but the noble duke, turning to the journals, aſcertained it; apologizing for his lordſhip at the ſame time by ſaying, "a change of ſituation not only often produced a change of ſentiments, but the extreme hurry of a public department as often occaſioned a laſpe of memory."

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE. Orders for the court's going into mourning on Thurſday next, the 26th inſtant, for the late king of France, viz.

The ladies to wear black ſilk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces, and ear-rings, black or white ſhoes, fans, and tippets.

Undreſs, white or gray luteſtrings, tabbies, or damaſks.

The men to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black ſwords and buckles.

Undreſs, gray frocks.

Thurſday the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons reported to the houſe, that he had attended his majeſty that day with their addreſs, relative to the gold coin, to which his majeſty was pleaſed to give the following moſt gracious anſwer:

"My lords and gentlemen,

"The attention you have given to a matter in which the commerce and revenue of my kingdoms are ſo nearly concerned, affords me the higheſt ſatisfaction; and you may depend upon my giving the neceſſary orders for carrying the meaſures you recommend into immediate execution."

Copies are now making out at the ſecretaries of ſtate's office of all the treaties which ſubſiſt between our court and that of Berlin, in order to their being laid before the board.

May 23. Many reports having been propagated with reſpect to the hoſtile intentions of the young king of France, we can with pleaſure aſſure the public, that all the letters from Paris, hitherto received, declare he has given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances to all the foreign miniſters, who have condoled with him upon the death of his grandfather, of perſevering in the pacific ſyſtem which prevails in Europe, and repeatedly expreſſed his wiſhes to accommodate matters between the court of Peterſburgh and the porte.

Letters from Paris mention, that the celebrated madam Barre had retired into the convent at St. Cloud, and that the duke de Choiſeul had returned from his exile in the country, and paid his compliments to the new monarch, but was very coolly received; from which it is ſuppoſed the old miniſtry have had addreſs enough to recommend themſelves to the favour of the young king, and will continue in their ſeveral departments.

Several families in Leeds, Yorkſhire (among which are butchers, joiners, &c.) are diſpoſing of their effects, in order to try their fortunes in the weſtern world. There is ſcarce a week but ſome are ſetting off from that part of Yorkſhire for the plantations, finding it next to impoſſible, in the preſent lamentable ſtate of trade, and the dearneſs of proviſions, to provide in any ſort for themſelves and families. Some that have lately gone, and are now going, are perſons of conſiderable property.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 13.

The committee choſen by the ſeveral counties in Pennſylvania, having brought in a draught of inſtructions, the ſame were debated and amended, and being agreed to, were ordered to be ſigned by the chairman. The committee in a body then waited on the aſſembly, and preſented the ſame.

GENTLEMEN,

THE diſſenſions between Great-Britain and her colonies on this continent, commencing about ten years ago, ſince continually encreaſing, and at length grown to ſuch an exceſs as to involve the latter in deep diſtreſs and danger, have excited the good people of this province to take into their ſerious conſideration the preſent ſituation of public affairs.

The inhabitants of the ſeveral counties qualified to vote at elections, being aſſembled on due notice, have appointed us their deputies; and in conſequence thereof, we being in provincial committee met, eſteem it our indiſpenſible duty, in purſuance of the truſt repoſed in us, to give you ſuch inſtructions, as, at this important period, appear to us to be proper.

We, ſpeaking in their names and our own, acknowledge ourſelves liege ſubjects of his majeſty king George the third, to whom "we will be faithful and bear true allegiance."

Our judgments and affections attach us, with inviolable loyalty, to his majeſty's perſon, family and government.

We acknowledge the prerogatives of the ſovereign, among which are included the great powers of making peace and war, treaties, leagues and alliances *binding us*—of appointing all officers, except in caſes where other proviſion is made, by grants from the crown, or laws approved by the crown—of confirming or annulling every act of our aſſembly, within the allowed time—and of hearing and determining finally, in council, appeals from our courts of juſtice. "The prerogatives are limitted," * as a learned judge obſerves, "by bounds ſo certain and notorious, that it is impoſſible to exceed them, without the conſent of the people on the one hand, or without, on the other, a violation of that *original contract*, which in all ſtates impliedly, and in ours moſt expreſſly, ſubſiſts between the prince and ſubject.—For theſe prerogatives are veſted in the crown *for the ſupport of ſociety*, and do not intrench any farther on our *natural* liberties, than is expedient for the maintenance of our *civil*."

But it is our misfortune, that we are compelled loudly to call your attention to the conſideration of another power, totally different in kind, limitted, as it is alleged, by no "bounds," and "† wearing a moſt dreadful aſpect" with regard to *America*. We mean the power claimed by parliament, of right, to bind the people of theſe colonies by ſtatutes, "IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER."—A power, as we *are not*, and, from local circumſtances, *cannot* be repreſented there, utterly ſubverſive of our natural and civil liberties—paſt events and reaſon convincing us, that there never exiſted, and never can exiſt, a ſtate *thus* ſubordinate to another, and yet retaining the ſlighteſt portion of freedom or happineſs.

The import of the words above quoted needs no deſcant; for the wit of man, as we apprehend, cannot poſſibly form a more clear, conciſe, and comprehenſive *definition* and *ſentence* of ſlavery, than theſe expreſſions contain.

This power claimed by *Great-Britain*, and the late attempts to exerciſe it over theſe colonies, preſent to our view two events, one of which muſt *inevitably* take place, if ſhe ſhall continue to inſiſt on her pretenſions. Either, the coloniſts will ſink from the rank of freemen into the claſs of ſlaves, overwhelmed with all the miſeries and vices, proved by the hiſtory of mankind to be inſeparably annexed to that deplorable condition: or, if they have ſenſe and virtue enough to exert themſelves in ſtriving to avoid this perdition, they muſt be involved in an oppoſition dreadful even in contemplation.

Honour, *juſtice*, and *humanity* call upon us to hold, and to tranſmit to our poſterity, that liberty, which we received from our anceſtors. It is not our duty to leave wealth to our children: but it is our duty, to leave liberty to them. No infamy, iniquity, or cruelty, can exceed our own, if we, born and educated in a country of freedom, entitled to its bleſſings, and knowing their value, puſillanimouſly deſerting the poſt aſſigned us by divine providence, ſurrender ſucceeding generations to a condition of wretchedneſs, from which no human efforts, in all probability, will be ſufficient to extricate them; the experience of all ſtates mournfully demonſtrating to us, that when arbitrary power has been eſtabliſhed over them, even the wiſeſt and braveſt nations, that ever flouriſhed, have, in a few years, degenerated into abject and wretched vaſſals.

So alarming are the meaſures already taken for laying the foundation of a deſpotic authority of *Great-Britain* over us, and with ſuch artful and inceſſant vigilance is the plan proſecuted, that unleſs the preſent generation can interrupt the work, *while it is going forward*, can it be imagined, that our children, debilitated by our imprudence and ſupineneſs, will be able to overthrow it, *when compleated?* populous and powerful as theſe colonies may grow, they will ſtill find arbitrary domination not only ſtrengthening with their ſtrength, but exceeding, in the ſwiftneſs of its progreſſion, as it ever has done, all the artleſs advantages, that can accrue to the governed. *Theſe* advance with a regularity, which the divine author of our exiſtence has impreſſed on the laudable purſuits of his creatures: but deſpotiſm, unchecked and unbounded by any laws—never ſatisfied with what has been done, while any thing remains to be done, for the accompliſhment of its purpoſes—confiding, and capable of confiding only, in the annihilation of all oppoſition—holds its courſe with ſuch unabating and deſtructive rapidity, that the world has become its prey, and at this day, *Great-Britain* and her dominions excepted, there is ſcare a ſpot on the globe inhabited by civilized nations, where the veſtiges of freedom are to be obſerved.

To us therefore it appears, at this alarming period, our duty to God, to our country, to ourſelves, and to our poſterity, to exert our utmoſt abilities, in promoting and eſtabliſhing harmony between *Great-Britain* and theſe colonies, ON A CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATION.

For attaining this great and deſirable end, we requeſt you as ſoon as you meet, to appoint a proper number of perſons to attend a congreſs of deputies from the ſeveral colonies, appointed, or to be appointed, by the repreſentatives of the people of the colonies reſpectively in aſſembly, or convention, or by delegates choſen by the counties generally in the reſpective colonies, and met in provincial committee, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be generally agreed on: and that the deputies from this province may be induced and encouraged to concur in ſuch meaſures, as may be deviſed for the common welfare, we think it proper, particularly to inform you, how far, we apprehend, they will be ſupported in their conduct by their conſtituents.

The aſſumed parliamentary power of internal legiſlation, and the power of regulating trade, as of late exerciſed, and deſigned to be exerciſed, we are thoroughly convinced, will prove unfailing and plentiful ſources of diſſenſions to our mother country and theſe colonies, unleſs ſome expedients can be adopted to render her ſecure of receiving from us every emolument, that can in juſtice and reaſon be expected, and us ſecure in our lives, liberties, properties, and an equitable ſhare of commerce.

Mournfully revolving in our minds the calamities, that, ariſing from theſe diſſenſions, will moſt probably fall on us or our children, we will now lay before you the particular points we requeſt of you to procure, if poſſible, to be finally decided, and the meaſures that appear to us moſt likely to produce ſuch a deſirable period of our diſtreſſes and dangers. We therefore deſire of you—

* *Blackſtone*, 237. † *Ibid.* 270.

FIRST. That the deputies, you appoint, may be inſtructed by you ſtrenuouſly to exert themſelves, at the enſuing congreſs, to obtain a renunciation, on the part of *Great-Britain*, of all powers under the ſtatute of the 25th of Henry the eighth, chapter the 19d,—of all powers of internal legiſlation—of impoſing taxes or duties internal or external—and of regulating trade, except with reſpect to any new articles of commerce, which the colonies may hereafter raiſe, as ſilk, wine, &c. reſerving a right to carry theſe from one colony to another—a repeal of all ſtatutes for quartering troops in the colonies, or ſubjecting them to any expence on account of ſuch troops—of all ſtatutes impoſing duties to be paid in the colonies, that were paſſed at the acceſſion of his preſent majeſty or before this time: which ever period ſhall be judged moſt adviſeable—of the ſtatutes giving the courts of admiralty in the colonies greater power than courts of admiralty have in England—of the ſtatutes of the 5th of George the ſecond, chapter the 22d, and of the 23d of George the ſecond, chapter the 29th—of the ſtatute for ſhutting up the port of Boſton—and of every other ſtatute particularly affecting the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament.

In caſe of obtaining theſe terms, it is our opinion, that it will be reaſonable for the colonies to engage their obedience to the acts of parliament, commonly called the acts of navigation, and to every other act of parliament declared to have force, at this time, in theſe colonies, other than thoſe above-mentioned, and to confirm ſuch ſtatutes by acts of the ſeveral aſſemblies. It is alſo our opinion, that taking example from our mother country, in aboliſhing the "courts of wards and liveries, tenures in capite, and by knights ſervice and purveyance," it will be reaſonable for the colonies, in caſe of obtaining the terms before mentioned, to ſettle a certain annual revenue on his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, ſubject to the control of parliament, and to ſatisfy all damages done to the *Eaſt-India* company.

This our idea of ſettling a revenue ariſes from a ſenſe of duty to our ſovereign and eſteem for our mother country. We know and have felt the benefits of a ſubordinate connexion with her. We neither are ſo ſtupid as to be ignorant of them; nor ſo unjuſt as to deny them. We have alſo experienced the pleaſures of gratitude and love, as well as advantages from that connexion. The impreſſions are not yet eraſed. We conſider her circumſtances with tender concern. We have not been wanting, when conſtitutionally called upon, to aſſiſt her to the utmoſt of our abilities; inſomuch that ſhe has judged it reaſonable to make us recompences for our overſtrained exertions: and we now think we ought to contribute more than we do, to the alleviation of her burthens.

Whatever may be ſaid of theſe propoſals on either ſide of the *Atlantic*, this is not a time, either for timidity or raſhneſs. We perfectly know, that the great cauſe now agitated, is to be conducted to a happy concluſion, only by that well tempered compoſition of counſels, with firmneſs, prudence, loyalty to our ſovereign, reſpect to our parent ſtate, and affection to our native country, united muſt form.

By ſuch a compact, *Great-Britain* will ſecure every benefit, that the parliamentary wiſdom of ages has thought proper to attach to her. *From her alone* we ſhall ſtill continue to receive manufactures. *To her alone* we ſhall continue to carry the *vaſt multitude of enumerated articles* of commerce, the exportation of which her policy has thought fit to *confine to herſelf*. *With ſuch parts of the world only*, as ſhe has appointed us to deal, we ſhall continue to deal; and *ſuch commodities only*, as ſhe has permitted us to bring from them, we ſhall continue to bring. The *executive* and *controling* power of the crown will retain their preſent full force and operation. We ſhall contentedly labour for her as affectionate *friends*, in time of tranquillity: and cheerfully ſpend for her, as dutiful *children*, our treaſure and our blood, in time of war. She will receive a *certain income* from us, without the trouble or expence of collecting it—without being conſtantly diſturbed by complaints of grievances which ſhe cannot juſtify and will not redreſs. In caſe of war, or in any emergency of diſtreſs to her, we ſhall alſo be ready and willing to contribute all aids within our power: and we ſolemnly declare, that on ſuch occaſions, if we or our poſterity ſhall refuſe, neglect or decline thus to contribute, it will be a mean and manifeſt violation of a plain duty and a weak and wicked deſertion of the true intereſts of this province, which ever have been and muſt be bound up in the proſperity of our mother country. Our union, founded on mutual compacts and mutual benefits, will be indiſſoluble, at leaſt more firm, than an union perpetually diſturbed by diſputed right and retorted injuries.

SECONDLY. If all the terms above-mentioned cannot be obtained, it is our opinion, that the meaſures adopted by the congreſs for our relief ſhould *never be relinquiſhed* or *intermitted*, until *thoſe* relating to the troops,—internal legiſlation,—impoſition of taxes or duties hereafter,—the 35th of Henry the 8th, chapter the 2d.—the extenſion of admiralty courts,—the port of Boſton and the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay are obtained. Every modification or qualification of *thoſe* points, in our judgment, ſhall be inadmiſſible. To obtain them, we think it may be prudent to ſettle a revenue as above mentioned and to ſatisfy the Eaſt-India company.

THIRDLY. If neither of theſe plans ſhould be agreed to, in congreſs, but ſome other of a ſimilar nature ſhall be framed, though on the terms of a revenue and ſatisfaction to the Eaſt-India company, and though it ſhall be agreed by the congreſs to admit no modification or qualification in the terms they ſhall inſiſt on, we deſire your deputies may be inſtructed to concur with the other deputies in it; and we will accede to, and carry it into execution as far as we can.

FOURTHLY. As to the regulation of trade—we are of opinion, that by making ſome few amendments, the commerce of the colonies might be ſettled on a firm eſtabliſhment, advantageous to Great-Britain and them, requiring and ſubject to no future alterations, without mutual conſent. We deſire to have this point conſidered by the congreſs; and ſuch meaſures taken, as they may judge proper.

In order to obtain redreſs of our common grievances, we obſerve a general inclination among the colonies of entering into agreements of non-importation and non-exportation. We are fully convinced, that ſuch agreements would with-hold very large ſupplies from Great-Britain, and no words can deſcribe our contempt and abhorrence of thoſe colonies, if any ſuch there are, who, from a ſordid and ill-judged attachment to their own immediate profit, would purſue that, to the injury of their country, in this great ſtruggle for all the bleſſings of liberty. It would appear to us a moſt waſteful frugality, that would loſe every important poſſeſſion by too ſtrict an attention to ſmall things, and loſe alſo even theſe at the laſt. For our part, we will cheerfully make any ſacrifice, when neceſſary, to preſerve the freedom of our country. But other conſiderations have weight with us. We wiſh every mark of reſpect to be paid to his majeſty's adminiſtration. We have been taught from our youth to entertain tender and brotherly affections for our fellow ſubjects at home. The interruption of our commerce muſt diſtreſs great numbers of them. This we earneſtly deſire to avoid. We therefore requeſt, that the deputies you ſhall appoint may be inſtructed to exert themſelves, at the congreſs to induce the members of it, to conſent to make a full and preciſe ſtate of grievances, and a decent yet firm claim of redreſs, and to wait the event, before any other ſtep is taken. It is our opinion, that perſons ſhould be appointed and ſent home to preſent this ſtate and claim, at the court of Great-Britain.

If the congreſs ſhall chuſe to form agreements of non-importation, and non-exportation immediately, we deſire the deputies from this province will endeavour to have them ſo formed as to be binding upon all, and that they may be PERMANENT, ſhould the public intereſt require it. They cannot be *efficacious*, unleſs they can be *permanent*; and it appears to us that there will be a danger of their being infringed, if they are not formed with great caution and deliberation. We have determined in the preſent ſituation of public affairs to conſent to a ſtoppage of our commerce with Great-Britain only; but in caſe any proceedings of parliament, of which notice ſhall be received on this continent, before or at the congreſs, ſhall render it neceſſary, in the opinion of the congreſs to take further ſteps, the inhabitants of this province will adopt ſuch ſteps, and do all in their power to carry them into execution.

This extenſive power we commit to the congreſs, for the ſake of preſerving that unanimity of counſel and conduct, that alone can work out the ſalvation of theſe colonies, with a ſtrong hope and truſt, that they will not draw this province into any meaſure judged by us, who muſt be better acquainted with its ſtate than ſtrangers, highly inexpedient. Of this kind, we know any other ſtoppage of trade, but of that with *Great-Britain*, will be. Even this ſtep we ſhould be extremely afflicted to ſee taken by the congreſs, before the other mode above pointed out is tried. But ſhould it be taken, we apprehend, that a plan of reſtrictions may be ſo framed agreeable to the reſpective circumſtances of the ſeveral colonies, as to render *Great-Britain* ſenſible of the imprudence of her counſels, and yet leave them a neceſſary commerce. And here it may not be improper to take notice, that if redreſs of our grievances cannot be wholly obtained, the extent or continuance of our reſtrictions may, in ſome ſort, be proportioned to the rights we are contending for, and the degree of relief affordedus. This mode will render our *oppoſition* as *perpetual* as our *oppreſſion*, and will be A CONTINUAL CLAIM AND ASSERTION OF OUR RIGHTS. We cannot expreſs the anxiety, with which we wiſh the conſideration of theſe points to be recommended to you. We are perſuaded, that if theſe colonies fail of unanimity or prudence in forming their reſolutions, or of fidelity in obſerving them, the oppoſition by non-importation and non-exportation agreements will be ineffectual; and then we ſhall have only the alternative of a more dangerous contention, or of a tame ſubmiſſion.

Upon the whole, we ſhall repoſe the higheſt confidence in the wiſdom and integrity of the enſuing congreſs: and though we have, for the ſatisfaction of the good people of this province, who have choſen us for this expreſs purpoſe, offered you ſuch inſtructions, as have appeared expedient to us, yet it is not our meaning, that by theſe or by any you may think proper to give them, the deputies appointed by you ſhould be reſtrained from agreeing to any meaſures that ſhall be approved by a majority of the deputies in congreſs. We ſhould be glad the deputies choſen by you could, by their influence, procure our opinions hereby communicated to you to be as nearly adhered to, as may be poſſible: but to avoid difficulties, we deſire that they may be inſtructed by you, to agree to any meaſures that ſhall be approved by the congreſs, in the manner before mentioned; the inhabitants of this province having reſolved to adopt and carry them into execution.—Laſtly—we deſire the deputies from this province, may endeavour to procure an adjournment of the congreſs, to ſuch a day as they ſhall judge proper, and the appointment of a ſtanding committee.

Agreed, that John Dickinſon, Joſeph Reade, and Charles Thomſon, be a committe to write to the neighbouring colonies, and communicate to them the reſolves and inſtructions.

Agreed, that the committee for the city and county of Philadelphia, or any fifteen of them, be a committee of correſpondence for the general committee of this province.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In ASSEMBLY, *Friday, July* 22, 1774.

THE houſe taking into their moſt ſerious conſideration the unfortunate differences which have long ſubſiſted beween Great-Britain and the American colonies, and which have greatly increaſed by the operation and effects of divers late acts of the Britiſh parliament:

RESOLVED, UNANIMOUSLY, That there is an abſolute neceſſity that a congreſs of deputies from the ſeveral colonies be held as ſoon as conveniently may be, to conſult together upon the preſent unhappy ſtate of the colonies, and to form and adopt a plan for the purpoſes of obtaining a redreſs of American grievances, aſcertaining American rights upon the moſt ſolid conſtitutional principles, and for eſtabliſhing that union and harmony between Great-Britain and the colonies, which is indiſpenſably neceſſary to the welfare and happineſs of both. Therefore—

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the hon. Joſeph Galloway, ſpeaker, Samuel Rhoads, Thomas Miflin, Charles Humphreys, John Morton, George Roſs, and Edward Biddle, Eſquires, be and they are hereby appointed a committee, on the part of this province for the purpoſes aforeſaid; and that they, or any four of them, do meet ſuch committees or delegates from the other colonies, as have been or may be appointed either by their reſpective houſes of repreſentatives, or by convention, or by the provincial or colony committees, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be generally agreed on by ſuch committees; and that the ſpeaker of this houſe be directed, in a letter to the ſpeakers of the houſes of repreſentatives of the other colonies, to inform them of theſe reſolves.

Extract from the minutes. CHARLES MOORE, Clerk.

ANNAPOLIS, *August* 11.

The committee of Charles county having notice of the arrival of the brigantine Mary and Jane, Capt. George Chapman maſter, in Saint Mary's river, St. Mary's county, from London, with tea ſubject to the payment of an American duty, part of which the committee ſuſpected was deſigned to be landed in this county; requeſted Captain Chapman (then in Charles county) to attend the meeting of the ſaid committee; in conſequence whereof, the captain attended and gave information that a quantity of tea was ſhipped on board his brig at London on the 20th of May laſt, whereof two cheſts were conſigned to Mr. Robert Findlay, merchant in Bladenſburg, one cheſt to Mr. Robert Peter of George-Town, merchant, and the remainder to ſundry merchants in Norfolk, Virginia; that the conſignors of the ſaid tea, before the ſhipping thereof, were acquainted with the paſſing the Boſton port bill, and alſo of the ſenſe of America reſpecting the conſequences of receiving tea ſubject to duty impoſed by the Britiſh parliament payable in America, for the purpoſe of revenue; that he had received the duty in London for the tea conſigned to Mr. Findlay, with direction to pay the ſame to the collector here on his arrival, but that no money was delivered to him in London to pay the duty on the other tea on board his veſſel. Mr. Robert Findlay at the deſire of the committee alſo attended, and having fully and ſatisfactorily exculpated himſelf of any intention to counteract the reſolutions of America by orders for the ſaid tea, the ſame being ſent by him to his correſpondents laſt fall, declared his inclination to do with the tea whatever was thought reaſonable by the committee of this or any other county; the committee thought proper as Mr. Findlay was concerned in a ſtore kept in Charles county, to acquaint him and Captain Chapman, that the ſaid tea ought not to be landed there or in any other part of Maryland, and that any attempt to land the ſame in this county would be oppoſed by the people thereof, upon which Mr. Findlay pledged his word to the committee that the ſaid tea ſhould not by his order or conſent be landed in America, but that he would order the ſame to be ſent back to London. Captain Chapman alſo promiſed the committee that he would return Mr. Findlay's tea to London, and that he would not land the tea conſigned to Mr. Peter, but would return the ſame to London, unleſs Mr. Peter demanded it at his veſſel's ſide, of which (if it happens) he promiſed immediately to inform the committee of ſuch county as ſhould be moſt convenient: the committee having tranſmitted intelligence of this tranſaction to the neighbouring counties, and Norfolk, thanked Captain Chapman and Mr. Findlay for their candid and upright conduct in this affair.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Schooner Nancy, James Tibbitt, from Barbados.
Schooner Betſey, Nicholas Bonamy, from New-Providence.
Schooner Chatham, Benjamin Fleetwood, from Virginia.
Snow Peggy, Alexander Ferguſon, from Liſbon.
Brig Ducheſs of Leinſter, Alexander Cathrew, from Dublin.
Schooner Topſail Packet, Nehemiah Taylor, from North-Carolina.

CLEARED.

Sloop Sally, John Dunbar, for North-Carolina.
Brig Catherine, Edward Morriſcy, for Cork.
Sloop America, Perkins Allen, for Salem.
Schooner Nancy, James Tibbitt, for Virginia.
Brig Induſtry, Charles Kenny, for Waterford.

In the cloſe of Mr. Daſhiell's letter to Dr. Heward, in laſt week's Gazette, for ſi tarniſſis, *read* ſi tacuiſſes.

Annapolis, Auguſt 11, 1774.

THE MEMBERS of the JOCKEY CLUB are deſired to meet at the Coffee-houſe on Monday the 22d inſtant. Dinner will be on table at two o'clock.

WILLIAM EDDIS, ſecretary.

June 30, 1774.

To be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday the firſt day of September next, on the premiſes,

A PARCEL of land, containing 266 acres, lying in Prince-George's county, about five miles from Nottingham and about three from Magruder's warehouſe; on which are a new dwelling houſe, 28 by 18, nearly finiſhed, three tobacco houſes, a corn houſe, and ſeveral other outhouſes; a good many apple and peach trees, and a plenty of timber to ſupport the land. The buildings and fencing are in good repair, the ſoil is eſteemed very good, and the title indiſputable. w4 CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

WANTED as an hireling, a negro woman, who can come well recommended for her honeſty, ſobriety, and induſtry, and can cook, waſh, and iron. Enquire at the printing-office.

Jn°. Duckett

Alexandria, August 4, 1774.

FOR SALE,

A FEW modern LAW-BOOKS. A catalogue of them may be seen at the printing office. They are in good order and will be sold on good terms for the purchaser. 4w W. RAMSAY.

To be rented and entered upon immediately,

THE store-houses belonging to the subscriber at Newport, Charles county, most conveniently situated and accommodated for either a wet or dry store, or both. For terms apply to

3w J. PARNHAM.

Piscataway, August 3, 1774.

Just imported, in the snow Norfolk, capt. Grindall, from Whitehaven, and to be sold at a low advance, for cash, bills of exchange, or crop tobacco, either the whole together or in single packages,

SUNDRY European goods, in value 1500l. cost. There are for one article upwards of 500 pieces of Kendal cottons, with coarse and fine woollens, printed cottons and linens, checks, sheeting, mens and womens shoes, mens fine and coarse hats, saddles and saddlery ware, hard and cuttlery ware, broad and narrow hoes, a large quantity of nails from 4d. to 30d. iron pots and camp ovens, and a small quantity of British osnabrigs. The cottons are in packages of 12 pieces, which are convenient for gentlemen who have many slaves to cloath, or for merchants who may want such goods in their stores.

3w JOHN BAYNES.

N.B. The said snow to be chartered either for London, Bristol, or Liverpool, burden 400 hhds of tobacco.

Calvert county, August 1, 1774.

WHEREAS Mr. James Mackall son of James John hath this day made over, by deed of trust, unto me the subscriber, the plantation whereon he now lives in the county aforesaid, containing about 500 acres, empowering me to sell the same for the benefit of his creditors, or such of them that will come under the same trust by the first day of September next, to receive in proportion to their respective claims of the money arising from the said trust, as will appear on the records of Calvert county.—In pursuance thereof, I hereby give notice, that the said land will be exposed to public sale, at Hunting-town, on Friday the 2d of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for ready cash or approved bills of exchange. The land lies about two miles from Hunting-town and as far from Patuxent river, the soil remarkably good for grain or tobacco, well watered and timbered, and many valuable improvements thereon, a large swamp already ditched, and with a little trouble may be made a valuable meadow. The purchaser to have possession the 25th of next December, and be allowed the liberty of sowing down small grain immediately. The land will be shewn at any time before the day of sale, by applying to Mr. John Hance near the premises. The terms of the sale will be further made known on the day of sale, or before by applying to the subscriber.

WILLIAM ALLEIN.

I shall attend at Hunting-town the first of September, in order to receive the claims against said Mackall. W. A.

Chester-Town, Maryland, August 1, 1774.

STOPPED, by the collector of his majesty's customs for Chester district in Maryland, a small schooner, supposed to be stolen from some gentleman of Virginia; the person who commanded her calls himself William Gains, and says the vessel is his own property, but circumstances make it appear otherwise; the vessel is about 28 feet keel, 11 feet beam, and 5 feet hold, with a long quarter-deck and two cabins, and two sets of state-rooms. Any person proving his property to said vessel and paying the charges attending the detainer, shall have the vessel, by applying to capt. Robert Craig, on Sassafras river, who has her in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of Queen-Anne's parish in Prince-George's county intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, to pass an act to enable the justices of the county aforesaid to levy on the taxables of said parish a certain quantity of tobacco, to finish and compleat the inside of the church, and to build a new vestry house in said parish. Signed per order,

w3 SAMUEL TYLER, regr.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

New-York, July 27, 1774.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June last past a certain Joseph Thorp was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes of nine penny-weight, to be delivered by him at Quebec, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of England, about six feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the small-pox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, with some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in Boston, from whence he removed to Quebec, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in Newcastle, Virginia, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain John F Praym, for Albany, and took with him a blue casimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of cloaths.

Whoever secures the said Joseph Thorp in any of his majesty's jails on this continent, shall be entitled to ten per cent. on the sum recovered, and the above reward of fifty pounds when convicted. Apply to Curson and Seton of New-York, Joseph Wharton, jun. of Philadelphia, Robert Christie of Baltimore, James Gibson and co. Virginia, John Bondfield of Quebec, Melatiah Bourne or John Rowe of Boston. It is requested of those who may have seen this Joseph Thorp since the 19th of June last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, which will be gratefully acknowledged.—All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

(w) Robt Christie, jun.

TEN P[illegible] REWARD.

[illegible]board's, August 2, 1774.

RAN away [illegible] April, [illegible] scriber, some time last April, viz. Leven, a likely well made fellow, [illegible] years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, [illegible] full eyes; had on when he went away [illegible] nought jacket, osnabrig shirt and white co[illegible] breeches; he has been used to going in a flat [illegible] wife at or near Nottingham, where he has [illegible] family. Charles, a stout fellow, 26 or 27 [illegible] age, about 6 feet high, of a yellowish comp[illegible] down look when spoken to; had on when he [illegible] a white country cloth coat with small [illegible] buttons, a striped under jacket without [illegible] buttons, osnabrig shirt, and breeches the same [illegible] coat. Whoever takes up the said negroes, [illegible] them so that their master gets them again, [illegible] the above reward, or 5 pounds for either [illegible] id by

4w WALTER SMITH.

WENT away from the subscriber, in Dumfries, Virginia, [illegible] in May last, a servant man who appears to [illegible] deaf and dumb, but is suspected to hear a [illegible] convicted under the name of Thomas Jones, and transported in the Justitia, capt. Gray, last spring. He is a genteel tall fellow, about six feet high, with dark hair hanging down a little inclinable to curl, and has dark piercing eyes; he had on when he went away, a deep blue broadcloth coat and vest, with leather breeches and good stockings and shoes; his natural misfortunes render a more particular description unnecessary. I will give six dollars for apprehending and securing him, and all reasonable expences for bringing him either to Mr. James Stewart at Alexandria, or to me in Dumfries.

4w ANDREW LEITCH.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

Greenberry's Point, August 2, 1774.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber about the last of June, a negro woman named Sue, about forty years of age; she carried with her sundry calico and cotton gowns, a red callimanco petticoat, several calico jackets, a lawn apron, &c. She is supposed to be harboured by some of her relations in and near Annapolis, or secreted by a free negro named Mark Stubbs, who had her as a wife, and was concerned with her in stealing a piece of Irish linen, which she may probably have some of with her. Any person who will deliver the above negro to me shall have the above reward, and if taken out of this county three pounds.

tf DAVID KERR.

July 31, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the ferry opposite Alexandria in Prince-George's county Maryland, on Wednesday night the 27th instant, an Irish indented servant man named Thomas Breaton, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, short sandy coloured hair, thin visage, down look, ruddy complexion, and has a rupture in his bowels; had on and took with him, a light coloured Wilton coat, blue broad cloth jacket, striped country ditto, osnabrig shirt, Irish linen ditto, a pair of osnabrig trousers, striped holland ditto, buckskin breeches, country made pumps, plated buckles, and felt hat; as he can write a tolerable good hand, it is possible he may forge a pass. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive three pounds including what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid if brought home, by JOHN CLIFFORD.

N. B. As the aforesaid servant has made several elopements and forged passes, and after being confined has privately made his escape, whoever apprehends him are desired to take particular care to confine him. He has stolen sundry cloaths. 1807 w3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Rock Creek, Frederick county, August 3, 1774.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, a convict servant man named Joseph Barker, an Englishman, about 25 years of age; he is a well looking fellow, of a ruddy complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on and took with him, a reddish coloured mixed broad-cloth coat with a velvet cape, two white flannel short jackets bound with red, two pair of nankeen breeches, a pair of old leather breeches, a pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of thread ditto, old shoes, and a felt hat. He wears his own dark hair tied behind. It is supposed he is gone in company with some other man unknown to me, as I have missed two horses out of my pasture, one of which is a large sorrel, about 15 hands high, paces naturally; the other a chesnut sorrel, about 14 hands and a half high, paces, trots, and gallops; he is low before, crest fallen, and has a short scanty tail; the horses are both shod before. The man took with him a half worn saddle and curb bridle; one of the staples is gone off the fore part of the saddle on the near side. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him home to the subscriber, shall have, if taken 30 miles from home, 10 dollars, and 5 pounds for the other man and the two horses, and so in proportion for a greater distance for the servant and horses, paid by tf RICHARD CRABB.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, about the 20th of last May, two large stall-fed steers, the one a black with white legs and belly, the other quite red; the mark of each is forgot, but the red steer is branded, though not plain, on one of his horns, thus, 33; they were both brought from Carolina last fall. Any person that will inform me where they are, so that I may get them again, shall be entitled to a reward of 15 shillings for each, paid by

tf JOHN SNOWDEN.

TAKEN up as a stray by Basil Wathen, living in Newport hundred, Charles county, a bay horse, about 12 hands and a half high, trots and gallops, and appears to be 12 years old, branded on the off buttock with something like two staples. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 1807

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Shekels, near Bladensburg, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a small gray mare, about 13 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, branded on the near buttock H, paces, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 1807

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Cornelius Hobbs, living on Elk-Ridge, two stray steers; one is red and white, marked with a crop in each ear and two slits in the right ear; the other black, and marked with a crop in the right ear; they are 5 or 6 years old. The owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. 1807

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Ganty, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a black gelding, 14 hands high, a small star in his forehead, a small white spot on his near shoulder, no perceivable brand, and is a natural pacer. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 1807 w3

SALE OF LANDS.

On Wednesday the 24th instant, at Harford town, in Harford county, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder,

THAT well known tract of land called My Lord's Gift, lying in Harford county, and formerly the property of Corbin Lee, deceased.

The land will be layed off in lots to suit the purchasers, the title is good, and the terms of sale will be made known on the day thereof. In the mean time, persons who are inclined to become purchasers, may view the land, or be informed of the quality and improvements thereon; by applying to Mr. Archibald Buchanan, merchant in Baltimore, or Mr. John Skinner at the Nottingham works. And on Friday the 26th, the following tracts will be sold to the highest bidder, at Mrs. Chilton's coffee-house in Baltimore; viz.

Darnalls Sylvania, containing		500 acres,
Partnership,	-	50
Adventure Addition,	-	300
Davis's Fortune,	-	167
Michael's Chance,	-	100
Michael's Addition,	-	100
Nicholson's Discovery,	-	27

All lying in Baltimore county, and formerly the property of Corbin Lee, deceased; the terms will be made known on the day of sale, and the land may be viewed, by making application to the gentlemen above-mentioned, or to

2 CHARLES GRAHAME,
2 August, 1774. 2 ANTHONY STEWART.

August 1, 1774.

TO be rented for three years from the first of October next, a very convenient store house, with a lodging room and counting room adjoining, and a kitchen large enough for a small family, with one acre of ground. The premises are situated on the head of the north-west branch of Langford's bay, in Kent county (which leads unto Chester river) and on the main road from Rock-Hall to Chester town, about 6 and a half miles from each. Its situation is thought a good one for a retail store, being in the midst of a fine wheat country, and near to three public tobacco warehouses. If the tenant should choose it, he may have a granary built upon the lot for the receipt of smaller parcels of wheat, and he will have the use of one upon a convenient landing within one mile of the store, to take in larger quantities. For terms, apply to Mr. Thomas Ringgold of Chester-town, or to the subscriber living near the premises. 3 m

2 JAMES DUNN.

December 15, 1773.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WENT away about ten days ago, from the house of the subscriber in the city of Annapolis, a young mulatto woman, called Moll or Polly, about twenty-three years of age, thin and low in stature; she is supposed to be secreted either on the north side of Severn or elsewhere, by a negro man of Mr. John Brice's, called Paul, with which negro she keeps company; if any person except the negro above-mentioned, will bring the said mulatto woman to the subscriber, they shall receive the above reward for their trouble, and whoever harbours or entertains her, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. tf

2 CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

July 25, 1774.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be publicly sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 22d of August next, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

A LOT of land lying in the city Annapolis, distinguished by the number 71, on which are a good brick dwelling house, and other valuable improvements, now in the occupation of Mr. John Ball, innholder. This lot is subject to an incumbrance in the Loan-office of £225 sterling.

Likewise will be publicly sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 27th day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, one undivided moiety of the following tracts of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the north side of Severn, to wit, Greenbury, Range, Baker's Range, Askewton or Askerton, and Lum's Addition: the quantity of acres will be ascertained and made known on the day of sale. These tracts are conveniently situated near the city of Annapolis, and are now in the joint tenure and occupation of Jonathan Pinkney, and Benjamin Wright. The sale to be on the premises.

tf 3 X WILLIAM NOKE sheriff.

Prince George's county, July 14, 1774.

To be sold at Bert's tavern, in George Town, on Patowmack, on Tuesday the 16th of August next,

HALF of two lots, in the addition to said town, number 143, and 104.—Also a negro wench, assigned to me by Samuel Hawkins Bayne, in trust, under a late act of assembly.

4X RALPH FORSTER, sheriff.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

June 3, 1774.

WENT away from the subscriber, living on Morgan's Run, near Little Pipe-Creek, in Baltimore county, Maryland, two Irish servant men, viz. James Riley, a stout well set fellow, about 30 years old, round shouldered, short strait brownish hair, red beard, grey eyes, down look, and fair complexion, has lost the little finger of his left hand. Patrick Ennis, a chunkey well set fellow, about 25 years old, remarkable red hair and curls, grey eyes, down look, and shews much of the white of his eyes, fair complexion, and has a scar on his chin; they had on and took with them, a blue broad cloth coat, with a small cape to the neck, and silver capped buttons, one ditto of a lightish mixt colour which has been turned, and the pockets moved from the sides to the folds, yellow buttons, one brown broad cloth jacket, with red backs and gold basket buttons, one ditto country spun and striped, much worn, a pair of old velvet breeches, patched in the crotch with blue cloth, one pair of osnabrig trousers, one pair ditto striped linen, three Irish linen shirts marked R O, one osnabrig ditto, three pair of shoes, a pair of plated buckles, and a pair of odd ones, a castor hat, one ditto of felt, bound round the edge with worsted binding; took with them a cane with a sword in it, and a pocket pistol. Whoever takes up the said servants, and brings them to their master, shall have if taken 50 miles from home five pounds, if 100 miles ten pounds, if 200 miles fifteen pounds, if 300 miles twenty pounds, and if 400 miles the above reward, or in proportion for either, or three pounds for securing them in jail, so that I may get them again, paid by

8w 4 RICHARD OWINGS, son of Samuel.

Virginia, June, 1774.

Pursuant to a decree of the honourable the general court, and by letters attorney from colonel George Mercer, of Virginia, now in London, will be sold at public auction,

ABOUT 3500 acres of land in the county of Loudon near West's ordinary, about 12 miles from Leesburg, 40 from Alexandria, and 35 from Dumfries, on Patowmack; this land is well known by the description of the Bull Run Mountains, and is very fertile.

Also 6500 acres on Shannondoah river in the county of Frederick, opposite to Snicker's ordinary, and binding on the river about seven miles; as this tract is part of a survey, one of the first in that part of the colony, its good quality cannot be questioned; it is well watered, will admit of two mills on land streams and others on the river: there are now on it six plantations well improved for cropping, one hundred and ten slaves, and very large and choice stocks of horses, (some of the dray breed) black cattle, hogs, and sheep, which together with the crops of corn and wheat now growing, (expected to be upwards of 2000 barrels and 5000 bushels) will be sold on the premises on the 24th day of November next, if fair, or the next fair day: the Loudon lands will be sold at West's ordinary on the 21st day of the same month; both tracts will be laid off in lots to suit every kind of purchaser, who may see them by applying to Mr. Francis Peyton, living near the Loudon lands, and Mr. William Dawson, who resides on the Shannondoah tract.

Among the slaves are two good blacksmiths, two carpenters, and an exceeding trusty and skilful waggoner; the aged black cattle and grown hogs will be fattened for slaughter,

Purchasers above 25 pounds, will be allowed credit for twelve months, on giving bond and security to the subscribers, who will be prepared to make conveyances.

3 JOHN TAYLOE.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ready to be delivered to the subscribers, neatly bound, at the respective places where they were subscribed for,

THE
DEPUTY COMMISSARY's GUIDE;

AT which places, non-subscribers may also be supplied with a few remaining books, at the same price of 12s. 6d. ready bound.

BY THE COMMISSARY GENERAL,

Having perused Mr. Vallette's collection, entitled "The Deputy Commissary's Guide," and approving of the regulations therein made with regard to the proceedings of the prerogative office; I do hereby recommend to the several deputy commissaries within this province, to govern their future official proceedings agreeable thereto; to administer and take the several oaths and probats therein prescribed, where they are applicable, and to make use of the form of bonds and letters of administration contained in that collection.

10 WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

June 24, 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber, a house and lot adjoining the dock, in the city of Annapolis, lately in the possession of Mr. Isaac M'Hard, and now possessed by Captain Pitt: under the house are four warehouses or cellars, which are very valuable, being so near the dock; the conveniencies above are well known, and need no describing; time will be given for payment, on giving bond and security if required. For terms apply to Mr. Robert Couden, or

4 JOHN SWAN.

Annapolis, July 12, 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber, good Barbados spirit and rum, by the hogshead or smaller quantity, a parcel of most excellent Muscovado sugar, by the barrel, or less Quantity, loaf ditto, coffee, chocolate, pepper, ginger, allspice, nutmegs, mustard, sweet oil, window glass of several sizes, London steel, fine fresh currants and Jersey cheese; West-India cotton for spinning, soap and candles, &c. &c. w3

3X WILLIAM WILKINS.

A valuable Tale of LANDS.

TO be sold, a tract of land in Berkely and Frederick counties, containing 12,076 acres; it lies seven miles on each side of Shenando river, the quantity on the east side, being only a slip of low ground, is inconsiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniencies attending it great. There are two plentiful streams of water running through marshes three miles in length, some of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the rest, at a very small expence, might soon be reduced to the like state. On each side of the streams, mills might be erected and furnaces, the land affording stone, lime, iron, and lead ore. On one of the streams I have already erected a complete merchant mill, with a pair of the best French burrs for grinding of wheat, and a pair of common stones for grinding of Indian corn; besides this, there is near the dwelling-house a tub-mill, and on the other stream there is a valuable saw mill. There are five settled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good stone house, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient out-houses; on another plantation where Michael Pike lived, there is a good stone house; and at the other plantations there are overseers houses, negro quarters, barns, stables, tobacco houses, &c. The above tract shall be either partitioned off in lots of 1000 or 500 acres, or sold bodily to one purchaser. Belonging to this estate there are 112 negroes to be disposed of, together with all the stocks of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horses, mares, colts, hogs, &c. likewise all the necessary implements for the planter or farmer. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase are desired to make their proposals to me at Rosegill, on Rappahanock river, or to leave them with the overseer, who lives at the house plantation, and will show the land. In November I shall be on the premises, and may then be personally treated with. Part of this land, and some of the negroes, belong to my eldest son, who leaves to me the disposition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part. 17w 2 RALPH WORMELY.

George-Town, June 29, 1774.

RAN away from George-Town on Patowmack, on Sunday the 26th instant, an indented servant man named John Bryan, by trade a plasterer and tiler; he is a stout well proportioned fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, smooth face and fresh complexion, short black hair, but wore an old wig over it: Had on and carried with him, a blue cloth coat and blue surtout, a striped linsey-woolsey jacket, a white ditto, a pair of leather breeches, a pair of white twill'd ditto, a pair of blue worsted hose, a pair of white thread ditto, and a good castor hat; he is a native of Ireland and retains much of the accent of that country; he arrived here about two weeks ago in the snow Betty Gray, captain William Scott, belonging to Belfast, but last from Cork. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him to the subscriber shall receive five pounds reward

w3 3X WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

Annapolis, June 13, 1774.

RAN away on Saturday night last, the following servants, viz. Joseph Belong, a convict, aged about 35 years, born in the west of England, by trade a joiner and painter; he is a short thick fellow, wears his own dark hair, his dress is supposed to be a dark grey coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, and new shoes. The property of George Steuart.

Thomas King, an indented servant man, imported in the Chance, Capt. Campbell, in March last, a bricklayer by trade, a stout well set fellow, of a swarthy complexion, about 30 years of age, born in England, and has been many years on board a man of war; had on and took with him, a brown bearskin coat, blue cloth waistcoat and breeches, gray yarn stockings, country made shoes and castor hat. The property of Richard Sprigg.

Thomas Easton, by trade a joiner, an indented servant man, imported in the Betsey Richmond, Capt. Nicol, in February last, is a Scotchman, and talks much in that dialect; he is a middle sized man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has short black hair, his fore teeth are very irregular, his dress is uncertain, though it is supposed he has on and with him a suit of purple broad cloth with twist buttons, a new fine hat, an old brown cloth coat, black velvet waistcoat, leather breeches, striped holland trousers, a pair of English shoes that have been soled, and sundry white shirts and neckclothes; he has money with him. The property of John Randall. Whoever apprehends the said servants, and delivers them to their masters, or secures them in any jail, so that they may get them again, shall receive for each man five pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscribers.

GEORGE STEUART.
5 RICHARD SPRIGG.
JOHN RANDALL.

COMMITTED to the jail of Charles county as a runaway, a convict servant man, who calls himself Thomas Sexton, and says he belongs to Seborn Tucker, living in Anne-Arundel county; he is a well set fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high, has short dark hair, and a remarkable scar in his upper lip; his cloathing is an old red waistcoat, country cloth breeches, and an Irish linen shirt; his master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

4w 4X WILLIAM HANSON, deputy sheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Rozer, in Prince George's county, a bright bay horse, taken up as a stray, branded on the thigh with the letter I, about 14 hands high, has a small star and snip, appears to be about nine years old, seems to have had a fistula, from which he is quite relieved. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges. 3X

THERE is at the plantation of John Matterly, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as strays, two geldings, the one a sorrel, upwards of 14 hands high, is shod all round, his hind feet are white, has a star in his forehead, is a natural trotter, very old, and has lost one eye, the other is gray, about 13 and a half hands high, paces and trots, is branded on the near shoulder and both buttocks I. The owner may have them again, on proving property, and paying charges. 2 w3

Baltimore, June 16, 1774.

THE partnership of Thomas Ewing and Walter Hall, under the firm of Ewing and Hall, dissolved the first of this instant (June) of which all persons are desired to take notice---those who have any accounts against them, are desired to bring them in that they may be settled. w6

3 THOMAS EWING.

Anne-Arundel county, July 11, 1774.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, Jane Hall, who says she belongs to Samuel Neale of Baltimore-Town; she is of a small stature and much pitted with the small pox: she hath on and with her an old camblet jacket and quilted petticoat, a white flannel ditto with calico border, and a calico bed-gown. Also, Negro Ned, who says he belongs to William Black, near the head of Elk, in Cæcil county; he is a likely well made fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has on an old osnabrig shirt and trousers. Their masters are desired to take them away and pay charges to

3X WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

Norfolk, April 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of vessels will be wanted this Summer, to bring about 6000 tons of stone from Mr. Brook's quarry on Rappahannock, and land the same on Cape Henry, for the light-house; any person inclinable to engage in such work, are desired to treat with Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton junior, Esquires. The directors of the lighthouse, will also be glad to purchase one or two flat bottomed vessels, from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons burthen.

5 BASSETT MOSELEY, Clk.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore, July 6, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 8th of April last, the two following servant men, viz. Samuel Powis, a tailor and stay-maker, born in the west of England, and speaks broad, is a low small man, about 40 years of age, has short brown hair, a white Welch cotton coat, with a fall down collar and short skirts, a dark wilton jacket, linen breeches, old shoes with nails in the heels, his other cloaths unknown; he took a country made sickle with him, stamped Hew'r. Edward Williams, a stout tall down looking fellow, of a brown complexion, born in Wales, and speaks in the Welch dialect, has short brown hair, is about 30 years of age: took with him, a new osnabrig bedtick, a light coloured superfine broad cloth coat, which is too small for him, one old dark coloured cloth coat, trimmed with brass buttons and brown binding, one brown broad cloth jacket, one green bird eyed ditto, several pair of coarse gray stockings, new felt hat, sundry knives and buckles, with some store goods unknown, osnabrig shirts, and a silver watch, the winding chain of which is broke. Whoever secures the said servants so as their master may get them again, shall have forty shillings for each or either of them, if fifty miles off and brought home, shall have five Pound for each and reasonable charges, paid by

w4 3 ABRAHAM JARRETT.

P. S. It is supposed they will attempt to take shipping.

THERE is at the plantation of Josiah Wilson, near the mouth of Monokacy in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a small bay horse, about 13 hands and an half high, about 4 years old, has no perceivable brand, has a short tail, and some white hairs on his forehead, is shod before, and has a large bell with a collar on. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3X w3

Baltimore-Town, March 12, 1774.

TO be sold, and entered upon in a month if required, a lot of ground, situate in Frederick-street, near Meyer's tan-yard, and between the two lower bridges on Jones's falls; there are 130 feet on the front, 180 feet deep, and 115 feet on the lower front. It is on lease for 99 years, renewable for ever, and subject to a ground rent of only 40s. sterling per annum. About 16 years of the lease are expired; on the front of the lot on Frederick-street, is a large brick dwelling house, wherein the subscriber now lives, 50 feet front, 23 feet deep, two story high, having two parlours, a passage, and stair-case below; four good chambers, three whereof have fire places, and above, two good garrets well finished. There are also adjoining to the said dwelling, a good brick kitchen and landry, with proper chambers for servants; also a brick warehouse, 32 feet by 25, two story and cellar, nearly one half of the front of the lot is yet unimproved, there being only an old log building that served as a jail, and which may be removed at pleasure. There is an exceeding good garden well inclosed: this lot would suit a distiller, brewer, or sugar-baker; as there is room sufficient for building, and a lane may be opened through the lot from the street to another; what buildings are on this lot are faithfully executed, the brick walls some are 18 inches thick, and none less than 14 inches, even to the ridge pole; the purchaser need lay down but little cash, if any, good security with interest will suffice, and one fourth of the money will be only at four per cent per annum interest; as I am determined at all events, to leave this province, and desirous of settling all my affairs, any person inclinable to purchase, will find me very reasonable in my demand for this lot.

13X DANIEL CHAMIER.

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